

As a foreigner, I cannot refrain from remarking that it seems strange to me that, because a man has paid a few weeks' visit to Norway, and even "halted in front of the North Cape for half an hour," he can claim to have become an authority on all scientific and other matters connected with that country among a nation which can boast of such distinguished explorers and *savants* as the English.

A NORWEGIAN

The Scandinavian Club

Our Future Clocks and Watches

IN connection with the indication of universal time by our future timepieces, I venture to suggest that the hours should be contained in one circle; but, instead of being numbered consecutively from 1 to 24, they might be arranged in Roman numerals, as at present, and if figured alternately would be almost, if not quite, as distinct as on the faces of our present style of clocks. Thus, the hours 2, 4, 6, &c., would be shown in figures, but the intermediate or odd hours, as 11, 13, 15, &c., would be more advantageously distinguished by an arrow-head or circular dot.

As regards the striking of the hours by our public and private clocks, they might strike up to twelve, as at present; the suggestion of your correspondent "R. B." (NATURE, vol. xxxi. p. 80), that they should not strike any number above six, appears to me as objectionable as if they struck up to twenty-four; but to distinguish between the afternoon and morning hours, the hours from thirteen to twenty-four might be distinguished by being preceded by two strokes in rapid succession either upon the bell which strikes the hours, or, preferably, upon a bell of a different tone.

B. J. HOPKINS

Leyton, Essex

Singular Optical Phenomenon

ON the night of November 28, at about six in the evening, I went to the window to look at the moon, and saw, as it were, a *second* moon behind the other. The effect was so like what one sometimes experiences from suddenly going out of a very light room, or other causes, that at the time I fancied it was only a defect in my sight. On going into my son's room an hour afterwards he said: "If something is not gone wrong with my eyes, there are two moons out to night." On this I went out again, but saw only the one moon as usual. Later in the evening a young girl who had been meeting a friend at the Montreux train, said her friend had said the moon looked *queer* all the while she was in the train. The night previous a pretty severe shock of earthquake occurred in Geneva and Lausanne, and a few hours after we had observed the moon on the 28th, a very violent gale and snowstorm took place, and lasted for about six or eight hours. I am not scientific enough to know whether the "rosy glow," reported on November 28 by Mr. Leslie of Southampton, can have any connection with this, or whether my letter will interest your readers.

X.

Vevey, Canton de Vaud, December 6

The Aurora Borealis

WITH the view of making the Norwegian catalogue of the aurora borealis, at which I am now working, as complete as possible, I take the liberty of asking meteorological societies which are in possession of journals supplied by those who have navigated *Norwegian waters*, to be good enough to place within my reach a copy of the observations which these journals contain respecting the aurora borealis seen near the *coasts of Norway or in their neighbourhood*. I should also be equally grateful for all information with regard to other unpublished observations of auroras of Norway, which may perhaps be found in the archives of meteorological institutes.

SOPHUS TROMHOLT

The Meteorological Institute of Christiania, November 19

THE UNITED STATES FISH COMMISSION

IN the year 1871 the Congress of the United States had its attention directed to the alarming decrease in the abundance of its east coast food fishes, and appointed a Commission to investigate the matter, with the idea of preventing the decrease. Prof. Spencer F. Baird, then Assistant Secretary of the Smithsonian Institution, was

appointed at the head of this Commission, and in the early summer of 1871, with a small but efficient corps of naturalists, he established himself upon the southern coast of New England at a place called Wood's Holl. Among the most noted of the members of that party were A. E. Verrill, S. J. Smith, and Sanderson Smith, all of whom have remained with the Commission every summer since its foundation. The first work of the Commission was to investigate the fauna, which then was comparatively unknown to science. In this way the food-supply of the food fishes and the food fishes near shore were carefully studied. During this one summer the fauna of this region was so carefully studied specifically that few new species have since been discovered. The main results were set forth in a very extensive report upon the invertebrate animals of Vineyard Sound by Profs. Verrill and Smith, and published in the first Fish Commission Report. In the summer of 1872 Eastport, Maine, was chosen as the station, and here the same systematic study was carried on with the addition of some dredging work done in shallow water with small boats. The summer of 1873 was spent at Portland, Maine; 1874 at Noank, Conn.; 1875 at Wood's Holl again; and 1876 being Centennial year, there was no summer station, but the energies of the Commission were exerted upon the Centennial Exhibition at Philadelphia. In 1877 a part of the year was spent at Halifax, Nova Scotia, arranging a fisheries treaty, and the remainder at Salem, Mass. The headquarters for the summer of 1878 were at Gloucester, Mass. Up to this time, and, in fact, until 1880, the Fish Commission had carried on all its off-shore work in steamers placed at its disposal through the courtesy of the Coast Survey and Navy Department, but had owned no boat of its own with the exception of small sailing-boats and a steam-launch in which the shore work could be done. Thus under a decided disadvantage, it would hardly be expected that a great amount of work could be carefully done; but, notwithstanding this, a large part of the Gulf of Maine was very carefully explored, under the direction of the Fish Commission. During the years 1878 and 1879 the fishermen of Gloucester very materially aided the Commission in its work of investigating the fauna of the shallower water of New England by preserving such specimens of animals as they happened to meet on their fishing trips. Scores of animals new to the American waters were taken from the fishing-banks by these fishermen, and the importance of their work should not be underestimated.

As yet the Fish Commission had done little practical work in its marine departments. It was for practical work that the Commission was established, and all its scientific work had some practical object in view. In the winter of 1878 and 1879 the Commission began important experiments upon the hatching of deep-water fish, but more especially cod. When America was first discovered, cod were found on all its shores in great abundance, and from this abundance the headland of Cape Cod received its name. As white men became more numerous on the shore and cities began to grow, the fish began gradually to decrease in number and be driven off into deep water because of the impure condition of the water. Now, in places where fifty years ago cod could be caught from any point of rocks, it is a rare thing indeed to catch this fish within several miles of shore. Men, who not many years ago could anchor a boat within a few rods of shore and catch fish in large quantities, are now obliged to visit the more remote ledges several miles from shore, and be satisfied with a light catch. Even in the deep water they are becoming scarcer. It was with the hopes of finding some remedy for this decrease that in 1878 and 1879 Prof. Baird began experiments upon artificially hatching these fish. Millions of eggs are laid where few come to maturity, the larger part being destroyed before they are hatched from the egg. Thus, if the eggs could be hatched and the

young placed in the water only when they are old enough to partially take care of themselves, the proportion that would arrive at maturity would be vastly increased. By constant work at hatching these fish it was thought that much practical good might result. Many difficulties stood in the way, the most important being that the eggs floated and clogged the overflow screen. After much experimenting this was overcome. It was found, however, that the place chosen, Gloucester, was by no means fitted for the work because of impure water and extreme cold; but the object of the present work was merely experimental, and it mattered little whether the fish which were hatched lived after being placed in the water. Several millions of young cod were thus successfully hatched and placed in the waters of Gloucester Harbour, but, because of the impurity of these waters, it was hardly expected that the fish would be heard of again. But early in the spring of 1882 reports began to be circulated that young cod-fish of the deep-sea species (*Gadus morrhua*) were abundant in Gloucester Harbour. Subsequent investigation proved this report to be true. Since the cod first left our coast they have not been found in the Massachusetts harbours in any abundance, but at this time, even in the impure docks of Gloucester Harbour, it was not infrequent for boys fishing for perch and flounders to catch young cod. Several generations were distinguishable, and as there is but one other place where a similar abundance is reported, there is every reason to believe that they are Fish Commission cod, and that the other school is but an offshoot of the original group which was placed in Gloucester Harbour. It is, of course, expected that they will migrate, in time, to purer, cooler waters outside. There are fishermen now who are making good catches of these cod in the harbour itself—a thing unprecedented in late years. Thus the experiments, though primarily successful, have met with an additional success which was not in the least expected. Gloucester not being naturally suited for hatching cod, the Commission has begun the building of extensive hatching-houses at Wood's Holl, where in a few years artificial hatching of deep-sea fish will be carried on extensively. While at Gloucester the members of the Commission made extensive inquiries into the statistics of American fisheries, and complete reports upon the results have been published in the Fish Commission publications.

The summer of 1879 was spent at another large fishing port, Provincetown, Mass., where additional studies of the fishing apparatus were carried on. In 1880 the Commission was at Newport, Rhode Island; 1881, 1882, 1883, and 1884 were spent at Wood's Holl, Mass., which has been chosen as the permanent summer station of the Commission, because of the many natural advantages offered by the location. At present extensive buildings are in progress at this station. A large hotel for the use of the Fish Commission *employés* is already built, and was for the first time occupied during the past summer. On one side of this hotel the new laboratory and hatching-station is being built. It will be a very large affair, the lower story being intended for use as a hatching-room, the upper for a laboratory in which the scientific work will be done. In the cellar there are some large stone-walled tanks which will have direct connection with the outside water. A steam pumping-station will supply water to the aquaria and hatching-tanks. In front of these buildings is a large breakwater wall which will serve the purpose of a wharf for the larger vessels, and will also form a harbour for the smaller boats. It is expected that actual operations in fish-hatching at this station will begin in the spring of 1886, and that after that time each year millions of young fish will be sent out from the station to all parts of the New England coast and placed in the water to take care of themselves. It is hoped by these means to at least make an appreciable difference in the number of cod after years of work, and in part make up

for the decrease. In the laboratory not only the regular *employés* of the Fish Commission will be allowed to work, but in the future a limited number of general students will be admitted to a table in the laboratory. By special arrangement with several of the leading American colleges, two students from each will be allowed to work each year in the new laboratory. This will be a chance that will be eagerly sought after because of the great advantages for study offered at the station. Under these improved advantages, it is expected that much better work will be done in the future than has been done in the past, when all the work had to be carried on in an old shed-like building poorly fitted for the work.

In 1880 an appropriation was obtained from Congress for the purpose of building a steamer, which was to serve as a floating shad-hatching station to work in the Chesapeake. This was the first large steamer owned by the Commission, and was named the *Fish-Hawk*. Although intended for shad-hatching, at the end of each shad-hatching season she proceeded to the summer station to engage in dredging. On account of her shallow build she was not fitted for dredging, and the Fish Commission was greatly inconvenienced while she was used for this purpose. The remarkable results obtained by this steamer on the Gulf Stream slopes have long since become known to the scientific world. Several hundred species were found which were new to American waters.

It was not long before the Fish Commission became convinced of the necessity of having a new steamer in which they could go to sea at any time, and one which was perfectly adapted for deep-sea dredging. Accordingly, in 1883, the *Albatross*, a 1000-ton iron steamer, 234 feet long and drawing 12 feet of water, was launched and immediately began work. That she is very nearly perfect in all respects, both in build and outfit, has been proved by her two years of nearly steady work. She is without doubt the most perfect dredging-steamer ever owned by any Government, and she is achieving the most remarkable results.

In the spring of 1879 a new fish, the tile-fish (*Lopholatilus chamaeleonticeps*), was found in abundance in the deep water south of New England, which promised to become an addition to our east coast food-supply. It was abundant and had a fine flavour. In the early spring of 1882 it was found dead in immense numbers on the surface just above the places where it was found in such abundance. In the official report it is estimated that there were at least 71,936,000 dead fish, of an average weight of ten pounds each, in an area of 5620 square statute miles. This estimate was arrived at by taking the largest trustworthy report of the numbers of dead fish given by the numerous captains and dividing it by 400, thus allowing that there was only one fish where 400 were reported to be. This wholesale destruction attracted much attention at the time, and the Fish Commission has since made a careful study of the subject, and although many trials have been made, not a single tile-fish has ever been taken. A few other species of animals have also disappeared from the same bank, and it is the theory that a cold wave of water from the inlying shallower region was driven across the warm bank inhabited by these fish by the strong northerly winds which prevailed at the time. The tile-fish being naturally a delicate fish, was killed by this sudden change of temperature, while less delicate animals survived. Whether they are entirely extinct or not cannot be told. Certain it is that, although many expeditions have been sent out and days spent in search of this fish, not a single specimen has been taken since that great mass of dead fish were found covering an immense area off the American shore. It is by far the most interesting problem as yet studied by the Fish Commission. An interesting history of this fish is given by Captain Collins in the Annual Report of the U.S. Commissioner of Fish and Fisheries for 1882, pp. 237-292, with a figure of the

fish and a map showing the position of the banks and the area covered by the dead fish.

In addition to this branch of the Fish Commission's work, it has been doing a very important service to the country by hatching shad and salmon, and partially restocking rivers with these fish. By introducing the German sarp to America a work of great economic importance was achieved, and the large number of carp-ponds in America shows the popularity of this new fish. In connection with State Fish Commissions much work is being done, which is of great importance. In every State of the Union there is now a more or less important State Fish Commission, and nearly all have been started since the National Commission, which may be considered to be the father of them all. For several years naturalists of the Fish Commission have been studying the oyster problem, with the hope of in some way protecting them from their natural enemies and preventing their decrease. Under the direction of Mr. J. A. Ryder important experiments upon artificial oyster-farming have attained a marked degree of success, and within a comparatively few years it may be expected that oyster-culture in America will be revolutionised. There are at present experiments in progress upon the transplantation of certain desirable shell-fish from the east coast to the west coast of America. Owing to the extreme difference in character between the water of the two coasts, it is doubtful if these experiments will succeed.

For the purpose of studying the economic problems it is necessary that men be sent to different parts of the American coast, and these men are always instructed to study the fauna and make collections. These collections are all, after careful study by the Fish Commission naturalists, turned over to the United States National Museum, and in this way her zoological collections are vastly increased. The collections made by the Fish Commission steamers are of vast scientific importance, and they greatly add to the interest and value of the zoological branch of the National Museum collection. It is also the plan of the Fish Commission to distribute sets of duplicates from their collections to the different Museums of the country. Nearly 200 such sets have already been distributed, and special sets are made up for exchange with foreign Museums. It has been the policy of the Commission to carefully study American fisheries and the apparatus in use both in this country and abroad, and by this means find out the most improved apparatus and have it adopted in America. It was with this object in view that complete sets of American apparatus were sent to the Exhibitions held at Berlin and London, and that experts were sent to study the foreign exhibits. Already the effects of these studies are being felt in America, and American fishermen, having learned in the past to respect the Commission's advice, are beginning to adopt needed reforms in vessels and outfit. It is hoped that the American exhibits had some similar effect upon the fisheries of other nations.

The Fish Commission's work in its original conception was really the solution of practical economic problems, and it has in the main adhered to this idea. Hence its scientific work has been mainly upon animals which are in some way connected with such problems, the work in very deep-sea dredging being an exceptional but natural deviation from the rather uninteresting study of the shallow fishing-grounds to the rich field of deep-sea research. As this work can be carried on in addition to and without interfering with the regular work of the Commission, there is no chance for complaint. To the scientific world it is very important that this is the case. Dealing with the problems that it has, the natural history work of the Fish Commission has, of necessity, been mainly of a systematic character, dealing with species and their distribution more than with problems of anatomy, embryology, and histology. But there has been also much

embryological work, that of Mr. Ryder upon certain economic fish and the oyster being of most importance. In addition to this natural history work, there has been the gathering together of complete collections of all apparatus used in connection with the fisheries, which have been placed in the National Museum. At some future time they will possess an immense scientific value.

The scientific and important practical results of the Commission's work are mainly set forth in the publications of the Fish Commission or the National Museum, but some of the monographs, and also synopses of species, which require better plates than the Government publications ordinarily contain, or need to be published in haste, are printed in some other publications. The Commission publishes an Annual Bulletin and an Annual Report. The former is printed in parts, a few pages at a time, and sent to scientific men as soon as published, and afterwards gathered into volumes. Four have been printed up to date, and they contain miscellaneous articles, many of considerable scientific importance. The Report is published annually, and contains the larger reports upon different questions and general monographs of groups of animals. There are nine volumes already published, and they cover the years of the Commission's work up to 1881. Many of the reports contain articles of great importance to the scientific world.

RALPH S. TARR

THE INSTITUTION OF ENGINEERS AND SHIPBUILDERS IN SCOTLAND

A GREAT amount of valuable scientific work, of a special character, is done by the various engineering institutions of the country; and much of the progress latterly made in the practical applications of science to mechanical operations, and also in the advancement of those sciences which bear most directly upon engineering work, is largely due to the growth of these institutions. The principal one—that of the Institution of Civil Engineers—may be regarded as the parent institution, not only by reason of its age, but also because of its high standing and the quality of its work. The Institution of Civil Engineers has contributed, in a very important degree, towards transforming engineering from the position of a "base mechanical" calling into one which ranks high among learned and scientific professions.

The great success and usefulness of the Institution of Civil Engineers has gradually led to its work becoming more and more differentiated, and to certain special branches of it being taken up by other institutions that have been formed for the purpose. We thus find the Institutions of Mechanical Engineers, Telegraph Engineers, Naval Architects (in which marine engineers are included), the Iron and Steel Institute, and others. All of these institutions are in a prosperous condition, and enrol a large number of new members every year. They have been most successful, without exception, both professionally and scientifically. While, on the one hand, they have benefited their members by collecting papers and providing opportunities of discussion upon points of vital interest to them in the pursuit of their various callings, they have also, on the other hand, carried scientific investigation forward in directions which would otherwise have been much neglected. The field of science—and particularly the inductive side of it—has been greatly extended by the able and thorough—though often unobtrusive—work which has been done by the engineering institutions.

It is not in the metropolis alone, however, that such institutions are now to be found. They supply too universal a want to admit of being centred in any one part of the country. We have just received from Glasgow the twenty-seventh annual volume of the *Transactions* of a well-known and excellent institution which exists in that city, viz. that of the Engineers and Shipbuilders in